



On Wednesday next will be published,

A PRACTICAL ESSAY ON EDUCATION; A CONCISE AND SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE DELIVERY OF LANGUAGE: WITH PROPER EXAMPLES. BY WILLIAM SCOTT.

Copies (Price 1s. 6d. each, sewed) may be had at Mr. Elliot's shop, Parliament-square, and at Mr. Scott's house in the Trunk Cloak.
N. B. This Essay contains the substance of the Public Lectures on Education, delivered by the Author last Winter.

Copy of the CASE left by Captain DONELLAN, in the Possession of Mr WEBB.

[Concluded from our Paper of Monday last.]

AMONG the various other things which have been circulated to his prejudice, it has been said that Mr Donellan once admitted Sir Theodosius to keep his physic in his bed-room, and not to put it into the room adjoining, which he usually kept locked, and that Lady Boughton heard him give her son such advice. Mr Donellan does not disavow giving Sir Theodosius such advice, nor the circumstance of his mentioning it before Lady Boughton, a circumstance which alone ought to convince every rational person, that his intention in doing it was good.

The fact was, that Sir Theodosius being used to amuse himself with mixing up poisons for destroying rats, and for various other purposes, and happening to say once, when Lady Boughton was present, that he was near taking a bottle of poison instead of his physic, Mr Donellan advised him to keep his poisons separate from his physic, and to put one of them in the bed-room, and the other in the room adjoining, and then he would not be liable to such mistake in future.

Another circumstance of Mr Donellan's having bought arsenic, has also been spread about the country with every malignity which ill-nature could suggest. He had occasion to go to Rugby one morning, which Sir Theodosius knowing, requested him, before Lady Boughton and Mrs Donellan, at breakfast, to bring him a pound of arsenic from Mr Powell's, which Mr Donellan expressed a wish to decline; upon which Sir Theodosius grew warm, and said, that if he would not bring it, he should not have his mare to ride that morning; whereupon Lady Boughton advised Mr Donellan to comply; being further pressed by her Ladyship, he at length consented to bring a quarter of a pound, saying, that was sufficient to destroy all the rats in the parish, and asked Sir Theodosius if he had used all that he had bought at Coventry. When Mr Donellan returned, he brought a quarter of a pound of arsenic in a lump, which, left he should forget, Sir Theodosius had made a written memorandum of, which Mr Donellan has lately found, wherein is contained the article of arsenic amongst the rest of the things, a favourable circumstance, considering the malicious had handled this matter very invidiously against him. On Mr Donellan's delivering the arsenic to Sir Theodosius, he told Mr Donellan it would not do, the same being in a lump, and therefore Mr Donellan, the next day, took it back again to Mr Powell to be beat to powder, and, with Sir Theodosius's directions, to send three quarters of a pound more, which Mr Powell complied with, and accordingly sent the same by Samuel Frost, the servant boy.

It has likewise been asserted, that Mr Donellan was very much benefited by the death of Sir Theodosius. His wife and children are benefited by the death of Sir Theodosius, but Mr Donellan is not absolutely so; for on his marriage he executed a settlement, by which it will appear, that he not only debarred himself of any control over his wife's then fortune, which was three thousand pounds, but also of all property whatever, real or personal, which might afterwards fall to her, either by descent, gift, devise, or otherwise; and that he has even excluded himself the benefit of what is almost always invariably reserved to the husband, which is the right of possessing all or some part of the wife's fortune for his life after her decease; therefore, he could not in fact be said to have any absolute interest in Sir Theodosius's death. But in order to prove the contrary, and that it certainly was his interest he should live, Sir Theodosius had (as is well known to Lady Boughton) promised, that on his coming of age, he would present Mr Donellan to the living of Great Harborough, worth upwards of two hundred pounds a-year, now in the possession of Mr Newham, on the presentation of Lady Boughton and Sir William Wheeler until Sir Theodosius should be of age, in case he (Mr Donellan) would take orders, which he has been preparing to do for these two years past, in consequence of such promise. It is also well known to Lady Boughton, that Sir Theodosius promised him the living of Newbold upon Avon, worth upwards of two hundred pounds a-year more, on the death of Mr Parker, the present incumbent, who is infirm, and near 70 years of age. So that had Sir Theodosius lived, Mr Donellan would have been in the certain possession of a maintenance for life, which he is not now sure of; therefore, it must appear clear that he could have no absolute interest in Sir Theodosius's death.

In August 1777, Mr Donellan made his will, by which he disposes of his property to Sir Theodosius, after the death of Mrs Donellan, in case she should die without issue by him, and which will was made by a Mr White, an attorney, in Cattle-yard, Holborn, and is ready to be produced. Though Sir Theodosius never, or very seldom, attended to his advice, yet, to prove that he believed Mr Donellan his friend, and one who had his interest at heart, he never was concerned in any broils or quarrels, which were many, but he always sent for, or applied to Mr Donellan to extricate him from them, in preference to any body else, as is well known to Lady Boughton and others.

He quarrelled with a Mr Wildgoose, of Daventry, at Rugby assembly, in the summer 1779, and challenged him to fight. Mr Donellan desires no other justice than that Mr Wildgoose, whom Mr Donellan never before saw, nor has since seen, may relate the humane part he took, when Sir Theodosius sent for him post to Lawford, out of his bed, to be his second—a matter which Lady Boughton must well recollect, as she delivered the letter Sir Theodosius sent on that occasion to Mr Donellan at his bedside.

Another time Sir Theodosius challenged the Rev. Mr Charteris of Rugby, at Rugby assembly also, and sent immediately to Lawford-hall for Mr Donellan, who instantly attended, to prevent the matter going any farther, and settled and ended the same.

At Bath likewise, in several disputes he had there, which Lady Boughton can prove. She can likewise prove, if she pleases, that she has often remonstrated with Mr Donellan, and advised him to let her son take his course, and never to interfere in his quarrels, and hinted, as a reason for her giving him such advice, that he was preparing to take orders, and that, therefore, it was improper for him to appear on such occasions, as the same might be misrepresented by his enemies.

Another time Mr Donellan really saved the life of Sir Theodosius; for, happening once to be with Lady Boughton and Mr Donellan at the Rev. Mr Parker's, of Newbold, asked him, Mr Parker, for the key of the church, saying, that he wanted to go to the top of it. Mr Donellan, knowing how careless he was, thought it would be imprudent to let him go alone, and therefore went with him. When they

had reached the top of the church, Sir Theodosius was set up to the weathercock to try if he could turn it. Mr Donellan dissuaded him from the same, but he insisted upon doing it, and accordingly made the attempt, but just as he had reached the top his foot slipped, and had not Mr Donellan caught him in his arms he must have been inevitably killed. The blow Mr Donellan received upon his breast, on this occasion, by Sir Theodosius falling full upon it, was so violent that it turned him sick immediately afterwards, which is a circumstance well known to Lady Boughton, who must also recollect Sir Theodosius's telling her in the coach, as they returned home, how the whole matter was, and saying, that he must have been killed if his brother had not saved him.

Sir Theodosius likewise often subjected himself to danger in swimming, which Mr Donellan hearing of, frequently advised him, in the presence and hearing of Lady Boughton and others, never to go out of his depth, nor into the water without bulrushes or bladders, and even once or twice pulled up the bolt of the pond in the garden where Sir Theodosius frequently bathed, in order to reduce the water within his depth.

It has been reported about the country, that Sir Theodosius wanted no more than a month or two of being of age, and that Mr Donellan had suspicions of his marrying a Miss Fonnereau, and that as he, Sir Theodosius, had invited the young lady's brother to Lawford the week of Sir Theodosius's death, and was to return with him when he went back, he perpetrated the horrid deed ascribed to him under the idea that he should have no opportunity of doing it while Mr Fonnereau was at Lawford; and that if Sir Theodosius returned with him, he would be of age and would marry Miss Fonnereau before he came back, and then that the chance of possessing his estate would be quite gone; but the fact was, that he then wanted eleven months of full age; and, as to marrying Miss Fonnereau, no one except Lady Boughton ever entertained the least suspicion of the kind. Her Ladyship, indeed, frequently expressed apprehensions of it, (as she did of almost every young lady he had the least acquaintance with) and a little before Sir Theodosius's death told Mr Donellan that, by letters which passed between her son and Mr Fonnereau, the under stood he was to be at Lawford in a very short time.

It has also been further propagated, that Mr Donellan made use of a still, and that he distilled poisons in it, and in order to prevent a discovery, had put lime into the same; he acknowledged he had a still, but never used it for any other purpose than distilling lavender and rose waters; and as to the putting lime and water into it, he did that merely to destroy fleas. He likewise put lime and water into a bucket, and other things, as well as into the still, and the reason of his using the still at all upon that occasion was, its being nearer at hand than any thing else.

It was also said that he used laurel leaves; and as the same are said to be of a poisonous nature, many cruel aspersions have been propagated on that head: He acknowledges that he has at times used laurel leaves, but then it was along with other ingredients for preparing an aromatic bath for his feet, which he constantly used after a fit of the gout, and found it to be very strengthening and serviceable. He often recommended this bath to Lady Boughton, as he no doubt will recollect. He took the receipt for the preparing it from a book entitled, "The Toilet of Flora," published in the year 1779, and which is ready to be produced, if it should be found necessary.

Mrs Donellan kept Susannah Sparrow in her service a considerable time after Mr Donellan's commitment; but Lady Boughton telling Mrs Donellan that she "knew Sukey to be a t—f, and a bad girl," Mrs Donellan thought it prudent to part with her, and accordingly discharged her very soon afterwards; upon which Lady Boughton immediately took her into her service.

While the said girl lived with Mrs Donellan, she took her to Warwick goal, where Mrs Donellan went to see her unfortunate husband the beginning of October last (which was the only time he was in there) and during the time she was with him Sukey remained in the kitchen of Mr Roe, the goaler, adjoining to the goal, where she had a conversation with a Mr Derbyshire, who was then, and is now, a debtor in the said goal.

This conversation was begun by Mr Derbyshire, who knowing the said girl was Mrs Donellan's maid, and having heard that she had said something against Mr Donellan at a country wake, asked her if what had been said about the matter was true, who said it was not, and farther said, that she knew nothing against Mr Donellan.

One Thomas Bayly, another debtor in the said goal, was present, and heard the above conversation, and also heard the said girl afterwards say, in the garden adjoining to the goal, that she was sure her master was innocent, and wondered much at Lady Boughton's conduct towards him.

Mary Douglas, a servant girl of Mr Roe, the goaler, was also present, and heard the above conversation; and she had likewise another conversation with the said Sukey S—, who again repeated what she said before, and cried, saying, at the same time, that she was sorry to her foul for her master, and was surprised at Lady Boughton's cruel and inhuman behaviour.

On Mr D's telling Mr Webb what the above-mentioned Mr Derbyshire could prove relating to Sukey S—, Mr Webb asked him (Derbyshire) as to the truth of it, who avowed the same, but advised him not to subpoena him, because, if he should be cross-examined, he said he should not be a favourable witness for Mr D. Thus, at that time, he swears to have been a friend to Mr D. but since then a quarrel has taken place between them, owing, as Mr D. says, to his refusing to give Derbyshire money. And he farther says, that he immediately thereafter sent for Mr Caldecot, the attorney for the prosecution, and told him all he could say, who directly subpoenaed him. What he is to swear is, that in a conversation which passed between him and Mr D. he (Derbyshire) asked Mr D. if he thought Sir T. had been poisoned, who said he thought he had: That he (Derbyshire) then asked him whom he thought the suspicion lay upon: That he, in reply, said, he thought it lay either upon Lady Boughton, Mr Powell, Sir Theodosius's footman, or the servant girls.

But, though Mr Derbyshire will swear these things, yet he acknowledged before Mr Webb, that Mr Donellan declared himself innocent of ever having had any hand in poisoning Sir Theodosius, and also that he said he never saw the bottle Sir Theodosius's physic was contained in, or knew any thing at all of it, till Lady Boughton shewed the same to him on the morning of Sir Theodosius's death.

It is expected, evidence will be called to prove that Sir Theodosius was in a good state of health for some time before his death. But Mr Powell can contradict that. Indeed, a letter from the said Mr Powell to Mr Donellan, dated the 13th of June last, in the following words, viz. "Sir, Please to inform Sir Theodosius Boughton, that I mean he should take the bolus over night, the purge the next morning, and the apozem the same morning," will shew that Sir Theodosius was far from being well. This letter will also serve as a specimen of the many violent medicines Sir Theodosius was continually taking, and tend to prove the weak state his body must of course be reduced to. But Mr Powell can prove that Sir Theodosius was reduced to nearly a skeleton at his death, and that his irregularities checked the effects of his (Mr Powell's) medicines; and also, that Sir Theodosius was troubled with a venereal complaint.

It undoubtedly would have been natural for any person in Mr Powell's situation, on his arrival at Lawford the morning of Sir Theodosius's death, to have examined the deceased, and have tried some expedients for recovering him, and particularly as the medicine sent by him was then said to have caused his death; but, instead of attempting to bleed Sir Theodosius, or to take any steps to recover him, Mr Powell only took hold of his hand, and, putting it down again, said, "he is dead,"

* Counsel were instructed to cross-examine the gardener as to this, but did not do it.

and then went out of the room, and did not ask a single question, but wishing Mr Donellan and Lady Boughton a good morning, went away, the whole time of his being there not exceeding ten minutes.

It is said, that Mr Powell is to prove his having administered the same kind of medicine to Sir Theodosius, as he took the morning of his death, several times, and that the same never made him sick before or had any ill effect; yet, when William Frost went to fetch Mr Powell the morning of Sir Theodosius's death, Mr Powell said, on William's relating what had happened, "that he expected the medicine would make Sir Theodosius sick." * He must also well recollect that Sir Theodosius once told him, in the hall at Lawford, when Mr Donellan was present, that the physic he sent him always made him sick, and that he, Mr Powell, promised to alter it in such a manner as not to come off his stomach. He must likewise recollect, that Mr Donellan, at the same time, informed him, that Sir Theodosius made a common practice of going into the water, and that he desired Mr Powell to tell him of the dangerous consequences which might attend the same, so ill as he then was, and to dissuade him from it all in his power. Mr Powell acknowledged his recollection of this to Mr Webb.

Mr Powell likewise acknowledged to Mr Webb, that Mr Donellan more than once mentioned to him, that he had been able to discover that Sir Theodosius took and used mercury privately, and that he had confessed the same to him; and that Mr Donellan desired him to take Sir Theodosius to task about it, and to caution him against the like in future. Mr Donellan says, that Mr Powell also told him he had often thought Sir Theodosius made use of mercury privately, from his slobbering at his mouth; and that he said he must physic him roundly to lower it, but he did not acknowledge that to Mr Webb. The said Mr Powell can further prove, that on the day of the body being opened, he, Mr Powell, followed Lady Boughton and Mr Donellan out of Mr Parker's house, as they were going to mount their horses to return home, and that he then told them he was as glad as though any body had given him fifty pounds that Sir Theodosius had been opened, and that he was present; for that nothing was more free from poison.

It is also said that Francis Amos, the gardener, is to be brought to prove a conversation between him and Mr Donellan; and that, in the course of the same, Mr Donellan told him that Lawford-Hall would soon belong to him.

Since Sir Theodosius's death, Mr Donellan recollects the said Francis Amos asking him, in the garden, whom Lawford-Hall then belonged to, and that he told him it belonged to the present Sir Edward Boughton, who succeeds to the title, and part of the estate of the late Sir Theodosius; but as to the matter of saying to him, or any body else, that it would soon be his, the absurdity of such a thing is alone sufficient to contradict it.

The circumstance of calling this man as an evidence, is a convincing proof of the unfair advantages which have been taken against Mr D.; for on the inquest, he (Francis Amos) was particularly examined by the Coroner, and it appearing that he knew nothing either for or against Mr D. his name was not mentioned in the depositions.

It is apprehended that Dr Rattray will give an unfavourable account of this business as he can; but from what motives is not at present known.

With respect to Lady B—, after having thus far perused the case, it must be unnecessary to expatiate upon her character and disposition: From the many different representations made to Mr D. of the part her Ladyship had taken against him, added to her conduct upon Sir T.'s death, at one time induced him to believe, that if Sir T. had been poisoned, she was the perpetrator of it; and that in order to excuse herself, had endeavoured to throw it upon him. And, filled with this idea, he has said and done many things which the world have construed as indicative of an intention to criminate her Ladyship, and which, if it should be brought as weighty matter against him.

The first matter which is to be adduced, it is said, is a letter he wrote to his wife since his commitment, which, in his hurry and confusion, he sent to her unsealed, and by which means his adversaries have obtained a copy of it, but which should not be suffered to be read.

In this letter he advises her to quit Lawford, lest she should fall a sacrifice to the fate of her brother; and hints that sudden deaths had been frequent in the family.

What he meant by advising his wife to quit Lawford was, as well to take her from the cruel behaviour of her mother, which she complained of in every letter he received from her, as also from his real apprehensions for her safety; and as to the matter of sudden deaths having happened in the family, it has before been observed, that the late Sir Edward Boughton died suddenly. The neighbourhood, on his death, absolutely rumoured it about that he had been poisoned, which was what Mr D. meant to allude to. He also meant to allude to another circumstance, which was that of her Ladyship's once poisoning all her husband's pack of hounds, which she confessed to Mr D. was a fact, but told him at the time, that no body ever knew who did it, and begged of him not to mention it to his wife.

* William Frost, it has been before observed, was not cross-examined at all.

† It has been before observed, that Mr Powell was not cross-examined at all.

An account of all the troops stationed at the Cape of Good Hope.

Governor's Troops of Horse.		
	Men.	Commanders.
1st Troop, Heavy	96*	M. D. Van Gholste.
2d Ditto, Light	80	De Holt, jun.
European forces in the pay of their High Mightinesses.		
1st Reg. Carbineers,	590	Van Broilf.
2d Ditto, Light Infantry,	450	Landkyte.
Battalion of Light Chasseurs, composed of Dutch, Swiss, German, Portuguese, &c. consisting of 230 men, commanded by Le Briton.		
Artillery upon their High Mightinesses account.		
1st Company,	50	Capt. Boerha.
2d Ditto,	50	Capt. Alonse.
Ditto, upon account of the Company.		
One Company,	45	Leftroom.
Infantry upon account of the Company.		
1st Battalion, blue,	300	Joville.
2d Ditto, red,	300	Van Joyffe.
3d Ditto, orange,	350	De Vogue-iffte.

Continental troops in the pay and service of their High Mightinesses.

A Battalion, called the Prince of Orange, 400, De Voelincist.
A Battalion, called Anterdanites, 300, Brilleim.
A Battalion, called Hereditary corps, 300, Obien.
The ordnance are computed in general account to be, 42 pounds, 28; 36 pounds, 30.—The greatest part unserviceable; 20 pounds, 18; 18 pounds, 9; from 18 to 6 pounds, not known.
The different forts and garrisons but badly built, chiefly of mud and stone; the batteries commanding the bay of Albany the best built, and the strongest fortified.

Total number of men, 3497.—In this number all officers, of whatever degree in the military line, invalids, pensioners, &c. are included, and their number exceed 650. Extra of these troops, about 2000 men, under the denomination of militia, whose arms are kept in the stores, but at particular times, &c. are ready to turn out.

* Mr Newham did not think proper to take notice of this Will in Court.

† This was proved on the trial.

‡ This also was proved on the trial.

§ Lady Boughton did prove this on the trial.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, May 1.

The House being met pursuant to adjournment, read a first time the paper duty, and the indemnity bills, also the Gloucester goal, and the Henley Bridge bills.

The divorce bill, which stood for Thursday, is further deferred.

Lord Loughborough moved that a petition from James Bywater be read. The petition was accordingly read: It set forth, that he, James Bywater, a tailor in his Majesty's service, had been tried, found guilty, and condemned to death, for robbery, in Scotland; but that in consequence of there being a misnomer in the copy of the list of his jurors, as officially sent to him, he conceived himself greatly aggrieved, in being prevented from the right of a proper challenge; and therefore he prayed that their Lordships would reverse the said sentence.

Lord Mansfield, after recapitulating the petition, observed, that the hardship complained of amounted merely to this; a juror's name in the copy delivered to the prisoner, and to which copy he had a right previous to trial, differed immaterially in one or two letters from the same person's name as it appeared in the panel. The complaint was therefore frivolous, and did not deserve attention merely as to its own merit, because the only grievance that arose, was the delay of calling another juror, if the prisoner had mentioned the matter in its proper place, and putting off the trial to a future day. But as the petition comprehended a question of the utmost importance to the rights and liberties of the people, and as *hinc inde* seemed to imagine that appeals in criminal cases, from interlocutory decrees of the Courts of Judicature in Scotland *ad hoc*, and were cognizable by the House of Lords, he would give his settled, long settled sentiments on the subject; and these in substance were, that such appeals were illegal, and not warranted either by the law of usage, or by any written law within the pale of the British constitution. In this opinion, his Lordship observed, he had the honour to coincide with Lord Stair, and with some of the ablest and the best lawyers, both of the present and of prior times. He averred, that there was not one precedent before, or since the Union, either by appeal to the Parliament of Scotland, or by appeal to the British House of Lords, wherein a single instance could be adduced, which proved the right or the legality of such appeal, or wherein there had been any resolution to affirm such right. The sentences in Scotland, in all criminal cases, were final there as well as here; nor could any mode, by application to the House of Peers, justify the staying execution. The Lords had no power over the verdict of a jury. If they had, it would be a destruction of the bill of rights, and a stab to Magna Charta. His Lordship therefore contended, that as there was no precedent, no law, no usage that could warrant an assumption in their Lordships, as one branch of the legislature, to decide against what the three estates had jointly enacted, that every member of the House would join in his opinion as to the present question.

His Lordship said, that he had taken particular pains to inform himself of all such cases as bore any resemblance to the present; and that he had collected them in order to furnish their Lordships with the strongest proofs that they had not any power to set aside the verdict of a jury in any criminal case whatsoever. He observed, *first*, that in the year 1766, a lady of some fashion in the world, being either seduced by her own wicked intention, or drawn aside from the paths of honour, virtue, and religion, by the insinuating arts of the worst of mankind, she added the great sin of incest and adultery with her brother, to the high crime of murdering her husband. The affair, he said, must be in all their Lordships' memories, and that the man was hanged, and the execution of the woman deferred until she was delivered from a pregnancy that she then pleaded, and which, on examination, was found to be fact. (The lady's name was *Ogilvie*, and the affair happened in Scotland.) As soon as this woman was delivered, a petition was presented to his Majesty, to pray that her execution might be deferred, until she appealed from the illegality of her sentence to the House of Lords. Here his Lordship mentioned, that some of the first opinions had been taken on this case; but they were rather *diffident* that advised a trial of the scheme, than decisions which came from the judgment of lawyers. The matter was determined by the King in Council, and it was the opinion, the unanimous opinion of the law lords, and gentlemen then present, (among whom were the present Chancellor and his Lordship) that appeals from the Justiciary sentences in Scotland, were not cognizable by the House of Lords, when those appeals related to criminal cases. His Lordship added, that he did not *officially* know what afterwards became of the lady; but it is well known, she made her escape from prison in men's clothes; and, if report be true, now lives at *Dieppe*.

The second case which his Lordship mentioned was that of Lord Eglintoun, who was shot by a revenue officer. Here a doubt arose of the right of appeal to the Lords; but it was on a quite different ground. The matter to be decided was, Whether the fact came within the jurisdiction of one court, or within the jurisdiction of another? The petition, however, as it tended to allow a power to the Lords to decide on the verdict of a jury in criminal cases, was, after the full investigation of a very full Committee, rejected.

The third case which his Lordship alluded to was, that of a man's breaking out of prison after he had been found guilty of death. Here, he said, the laws of Scotland empowered the court to identify, because in the 7th Anne, there was not any provisionary clause which altered that old mode; in this particular, he said, our laws materially differed, not allowing the court to identify the prisoner on his recapture. An appeal, his Lordship observed, was attempted in a case on this ground, but it failed, and was rejected.

The fourth case which his Lordship quoted, was one wherein the magistrates of Elgin gave a poor clergyman a small chapel, or house of prayer, without consulting the Kirk. The consequence was a trial, which determining in favour of the clergyman, the Kirk appealed, and by the advice of the then Attorney-general, made that appeal as if in a criminal case; but his Lordship observed, that the matter was a mere civil right, a contest of property between party and party, and not in any degree to be considered as a criminal prosecution. The decree was affirmed.

The fifth and last case which his Lordship mentioned, and which came nearer to the point than any of the rest, was that of *attainder*, and the right which Parliament was thought to assume, in setting aside the decrees of confiscation of estates, &c. and not only restoring them to the pristine possessors, although by acts of treason they had forfeited their title to them; but also restoring the rebel to his former character of a loyal citizen. This, however, his Lordship said, was rather an act of royal mercy, than parliamentary right; for the estate, although given back, yet was nominally possessed by the Crown; and the attained person acknowledged the justice of the sentence, before the door of mercy was opened. His Lordship intimated the case of a school boy, that in the year 1753, was with his father attainted; although his age must have exempted him, even from a knowledge of what was treason. To this youth his paternal estate was afterwards restored—but it was restored in the manner above-mentioned; and not as an act of Parliament, which set aside the criminal prosecution against him. His Lordship spoke for an hour and a quarter, and concluded with moving, that the petition should be rejected, and it was rejected *unanimis dissentiente*. The House adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, May 2.

Passed the Portugal neutral goods, with the Levant trade, and Bagle importation bills, and ordered them to the Lords.

Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the almanac duty bill, which was ordered to be engrossed.

Received and read a petition from the debtors in the jails of London, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, that this House will resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the duties payable on the importation of chocolate.

Deferred the Committee on the life of Mann bill. A petition against which was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Read a second time, and committed for this day to-morrow, the smugglers bill.

Came to several resolutions, in a Committee on Ways and Means, for continuing the laws near expiring, to be reported to-morrow.

Deferred the supply till Friday.

The Committee appointed yesterday to scrutinize the lists on the ballot for a Committee of Secrecy, reported the following members to have had a majority:

Mr Gregory.	Sir Geo. Howard.
Mr Attorney-General.	Mr Jackson.
Mr Solicitor-General.	Mr Thomas Orde.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.	Mr Yorke.
Mr Ellis.	Mr De Grey.
The Secretary at War.	Sir Adam Ferguson.

Lord Lewisham.
Hon Mr North.

[The Lord Advocate was chosen Chairman of the Committee.] Lord North moved, that they or any five of them should meet this evening in the Speaker's Chamber, to proceed to business.

Mr T. Townshend remarked, that as soon as he heard the list read, the hopes he had entertained, that no party consideration would have prevailed in the business of the Committee, entirely vanished; as he found that, one or two gentlemen only excepted, the Committee was composed of the most intimate friends, and warm partisans of Administration. For his part, he was not angry that there were friends to the Minister in the Committee; he would willingly have consented that the Minister should have named eleven of his own friends, provided he could have had four from the side of Opposition; but as they were almost all fast friends of Ministry, to whom the House had committed the important affairs of India, there was but little room to hope that the result of their enquiries would be beneficial to the public; their labour would terminate, like that of the former Committee on India affairs, respecting Lord Clive.

He repeated his observation, touching the report, that the Nabob of Arcot had six or seven members within those walls: That report, he said, ought to be seriously enquired into; for if it was true that the Nabob sent over money to this country, to seat members within that House, there was an end to the constitution, and we might be pronounced to be the most contemptible people in the world. It was publicly known, that a prior had come over here in the capacity of an agent for the Nabob, who interested himself so much in elections, that the writ for the county of Wilts, which was missing for some time, had been all that while in the hands of this agent. It was well known also, that this agent was afterwards sent out to India, as a Supervisor, to examine into the grievances occasioned by the Prince, in whose service he was. There was likewise another gentleman, Mr P. Benfield, an avowed agent to the Nabob, who having been charged with misconduct in the Company's service, was not brought to trial; nay, the very Ministers of State, and the clerks under them, were seen at the India House balloting for this gentleman, that he might be sent out to India untried, with all the charges remaining in full force against him. If Ministers took such pains to screen delinquents, what good could be expected from a Committee composed of the bosom friends of that very Ministry?

The field of enquiry was also too narrow. The proceedings of the Government of Bengal ought to be diligently examined. One day, a tribute was to be paid to the Mogul; another, it was to be withheld. And a treaty formed with one of the country powers, to cut off a whole nation, harmless and inoffensive. If the proceedings on this occasion were fairly represented, the conduct of the Spaniards in South America, which is described by all historians as abominably horrid and cruel, would appear generous and humane, when compared with that of some of the Company's servants in India.

With respect to the scrutiny which followed the ballot, he believed a blue ribbon was never seen upon such a scrutiny before; and a first Lord of the Treasury never before gave himself the trouble to attend. It was remarkable also, that some members who were not ordered to attend the scrutiny, having gone into the scrutiny-room, had been immediately ordered to withdraw. This, he said, was a fact, and the members sent away were Sir Harbord Harbord, Sir William Guise, and Sir Robert Lawley.

Sir P. J. Clarke spoke also a considerable time against the institution of the Committee, and the manner of appointing it.

The Lord Advocate said, he could not sit silent under the imputations which had been thrown out by the Honourable Gentleman who had spoken last but one. In the first place, the Honourable Member was sorry that the friends of the Minister had been chosen of the Committee. If any blame attended the measure, the House were to blame for that, as the House, by electing them, had determined that the Minister's friends were not improper persons to sit in the Committee. Yet, if they were such as the Honourable Gentleman seemed to insinuate, they must of course have renounced all regard to honour, conscience, morality, and regulation, in order to qualify themselves for every dirty business in which the minister might have occasion to employ them. As he was one of those who had been chosen of the Committee, it would perhaps be indecent in him to say any thing that might favour of self-praise; but, thus much he could say, that the fifteen Gentlemen of the Committee, before they had proceeded to any part of the business, for which they were chosen, enjoyed unblemished characters, and unspotted reputations; and, consequently, he wondered how any man alive could dare to blast their fame, before they had done any thing to deserve it. The language which had been held by the Honourable Gentleman was such as no gentleman would have presumed to use, or would have been permitted to use without the walls of that House. It was extraordinary, therefore, that Gentlemen should so far avail themselves of the freedom of debate, as to utter things in that House, which they would not, and should not utter out of it. He desired that gentlemen might wait for the report of the Committee before they found fault. At present, their insinuations did not, with respect to himself, raise any resentment in his breast. They excited far different sensations; and all he felt on that occasion was the most sincere contempt. He desired he might be watched through the whole of his proceedings in the Committee, and if he should be found to deserve censure, he would submit to it; but it showed a strange disposition in Gentlemen to pronounce it before it could be deserved.

Mr Byng said, the Learned Lord spoke in favour of an open Committee even after a Committee of Secrecy had been voted and formed; for the learned Lord desired he might be watched during his proceedings in the Committee; but he knew this could not be, when none but the members of the Committee were to be present.

The Lord Advocate replied, that he by no means preferred an open to a secret Committee; the inconvenience of the former was too obvious to escape any man, who did not shut his eyes—not a word could be said, not a surmise suggested, or a witness examined, that would not be commented upon the next day in the public prints; and when misrepresentation prevailed so much within doors, it was not very surprising that it should take place abroad. When he desired that he might be watched, he meant that, on the report, every part of the proceedings might be scrutinized and examined with the greatest attention.

Mr Orde, in answer to Mr Townshend's complaint, that some Members, not of the Committee, had been turned out of the room, informed the House, that he had been the innocent cause of that transaction; for, while he was intent upon the scrutiny, he heard a noise; and without raising up his head, or knowing that it proceeded from Members, desired that the room might be cleared; but upon hearing afterwards that some Members had been turned out, he called to them immediately to come back, but they did not hear him.

The question being now put, the motion made by Lord North was carried without opposition.

His Lordship then made some other motions for giving sufficient powers to the Committee to sit during an adjournment of the House; and for sitting at the India House as often as they should think necessary, which motions were all carried without opposition. He then gave notice, that he intended next week to move a proposition to the House, grounded upon the Report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Secretary at War also gave notice, that on Monday he should move for granting the extraordinaries of the army.

The Solicitor General acquainted the House that he had a proposition to make, which he held to be necessary for the support of morality and religion. A practice, he said, had of late prevailed of opening places of amusement on Sunday; some were held out as places of mere amusement, others as places of instruction, where religious questions were agitated. Of the first description was Carlisle House, to which, for the pretended purpose of walking, and drinking tea and coffee, persons abandoned to all sense of shame, of decency, and religion, made it a point to resort. These persons professionally invited the public to immorality. Virtue was undermined, and religion of course sacrificed to vice. In the places set apart for debating religious questions, religion was trampled under foot by ignorant people, who wished to acquire a reputation for eloquence in an assembly composed of the low, the vulgar, and the illiterate. He read two advertisements, one for a Theological Society in High Holborn, where the existence of the Trinity was the theme proposed for discussion; the other for a Theological Academy, at the Museum, Spring Gardens, for bringing forward a dissertation about the existence or non-existence of purgatory. He left it to the House to determine whether it was likely that religion or morality could be promoted in such assemblies. Complaints had been made to several of the Bishops, and they would have brought a bill in-

Mr Macdonald.

to the Upper House for restraining such assemblies, if they had not been prevented by the rules and practice of the Lower House, which would not consent that any bill for levying money on the subject should originate in the House of Lords; and a bill of this nature would be deemed a money bill, because it must operate by fine. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the profanations of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday. He observed also, that if the House should think proper to restrain such meetings as he alluded to, it would be necessary to pass an Act for that purpose, as no law at present existed by which they could be prevented.

Sir William Dolben seconded the motion; being convinced, that those assemblies were inimical to religion; as in those meetings most of those who knew how to speak at all, he understood, were Freethinkers, and consequently against religion.

Mr C. Turner was much hurt at the idea of bringing in a bill, which, in his opinion, was little better than introducing an inquisition. What had a man to do with the religion of his neighbour? It was interfering between him and his Maker; and no earthly power ought to interfere there. If religion was good, it would bear discussion; if it was bad, it was not worth preserving. King William had disgraced himself by intolerance in religious matters; this he deemed a blot in his escutcheon; and he would declare it, though he wore his buttons.

Sir George Yonge disapproved the practice of advertising religious questions, as well as the learned Gentleman; but still, as he had not produced a single proof that any mischief had arisen from it, he ought not to expect that the House should proceed to restrain meetings, which no proof had demonstrated to be irregular. He asked, if there were no laws already in being for restraining irregularities on the Sunday?

The Solicitor General replied, that the evil had not yet taken sufficient root to produce much mischief; but, if it was suffered much longer, it would perhaps be a difficult matter to extirpate it. With respect to laws already in being, if a man should speak against the existence of a God, or against the Christian Religion, he certainly could be punished by statute; but in an assembly, consisting of persons unknown, it would be difficult to find out the offender, and bring him to justice. With respect also to the advertising such places, and taking money for admission, there was no law, that he knew of, to restrain it.

Mr Rolle informed the House, that he had attended some of the places alluded to, through curiosity; and been a witness to indecencies and irregularities that were a disgrace to religion. He had complained of these assemblies to the Bishop of London's Secretary, as he had not the honour of knowing his Lordship; and he understood that the Rev. Prelate was ready to contribute every thing in his power to suppress them; for his part, he assured the Hon. Gentleman, that he would give him every support in his power, to accomplish the suppression of meetings, which could not exist without a violation of religion and morality.

The question being then put, leave was given to bring in a bill.

The order of the day for going into a Committee on the affairs of the India Company, being read.

Lord North informed the House, that having sent his answer to the proposals made by the Company, he had not as yet heard any thing in reply to it. He was willing, however, to wait a little longer; but if the Company did not soon agree to terms, he should be obliged to bring some propositions before Parliament. For the present he would consent to a delay, and move that the order be discharged, and a new one made out for that day ten night, which was agreed to.

From the London Papers, May 3.

L O N D O N.

Advices were this day said to have been received, that the Spanish fleet, consisting of 33 sail of the line, commanded by Don Cordova, is again put to sea, with positive instructions to engage Admiral Darby.

The Hound sloop of war, from Pensacola, is arrived at Cork, and said to have brought a confirmation of the accounts lately received, by several different vessels, that the Spaniards had taken possession of that island, but not before the inhabitants, apprised of their design, had time to put their effects on board, and secure their passage for England.

By letters of a very late date from New York, we are informed, that Sir Henry Clinton has been attempting to negotiate a peace with America, by offering the most advantageous terms to many of her leaders. Several of the American Officers of rank, while prisoners, such as Lee, Stirling, &c. were tampered with on the subject, but all without effect, as Washington, who is now more in the French interest than ever, opposes every attempt towards an accommodation short of independence. As to General Lee, he is now neglected and despised even by the Americans, who never had any opinion of his fidelity to their cause, after he was taken prisoner; nay some of the most violent have gone so far as to charge him in being ever since in the British interest, although they have never been able to prove it.

Sir Eyre Coote was at Bengal when Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic; he arrived at Madras in the beginning of November, and is of course, Commander in chief in the room of Sir Hector Monro; his presence has inspired the troops with fresh vigour; they expect to take the field as soon as the weather will permit, and hope to be joined by eight battalions of Sepoys, who are on their march from Bengal.

No sooner had the Directors intelligence of the unfortunate affair in the Carnatic, than they despatched a packet privately over land to India, with fresh instructions how to act, and an account of all the succours intended to be sent to their relief.

Several West India merchants have been charged before Sir George Brydges Rodney, with supporting treasonable correspondence with the rebels; and it is confidently reported that no less than eight persons of consequence are now on their voyage to England, to stand their trials for the same. Among the above is said to be a Mr H—, a very eminent trader.

A letter from a merchant at St Kitt's says, "We have received accounts that Admiral Rodney has already sent three ships to England, laden with mahogany, logwood, and fustic, to a considerable amount, being a small part of the property taken at St Eustatia; the valuables of the island will soon follow under a proper convoy."

According to the last account from Fyah, two Dutch East Indiamen, richly laden, were arrived there; whose cargoes, on account of the rupture with Great Britain, were to be taken out and conveyed to Holland in neutral bottoms.

Lord Mansfield was seemingly quite recovered from his late indisposition, and spoke in the debate last Tuesday with his usual eloquence and accuracy. His voice was rather in a lower pitch than hitherto, but it was clear, distinct, and articulate. The utmost attention was paid to him during the hour and quarter in which he spoke; and below the bar most of the first lawyers, many of the House of Commons, and a number of other Gentlemen, crowded to hear his Lordship. The matter was of the greatest consequence, and Lord Mansfield stating all that could be adduced in favour of the petition, and replying particularly to each part, so essentially set aside the intended argument, that it was thought most advisable to permit the motion to be rejected *nem. dissentiente*. A pardon, however, we hear, will be obtained for the unfortunate convict, who has been the occasion of the final and ultimate decision on this very important subject.

Yesterday a grant to Archibald Earl of Dundonald, for his

new invented method of extracting tar, pitch, essential oils, volatile alkali, mineral acids, salts and cinders, from pit-coal, patented the Great Seal.

By the Admiralty list it appears, that no less than 44 ships of war, of different rates, have been added to the navy of Great Britain since the commencement of the present war; thirteen of which are of the line (nine of them in actual service), and all the rest frigates.

The Editor of a Morning paper has received notice to surrender on Saturday next, in the Court of King's Bench, to receive judgment for causing a libel on a noble Duke to be printed in his paper, of which he was convicted some time ago.

The late Bishop of Winchester was Preceptor to his Majesty. In 1747 he was made Bishop of Peterborough; in 1753 he was advanced to the See of Lincoln; and in 1761 to that of Winchester. Their Majesties had reduced it to a practice for several years past, of spending a day with him, at his house at Farnham, once every year, as a mark of esteem the King had for that Prelate.

COURT-MARTIAL, Horse-Guards.

Major Corbet, late Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, was on Tuesday brought up to the Horse-Guards, to be tried by a Court-Martial, for having suffered that island, under his command, to be surprised by the French, and for having signed articles of capitulation, whilst he was a prisoner. The Court was composed of the following field officers:

Lieutenant General Craig, President.

MEMBERS.

Major General Pigott,
Major General Grant,
Colonel Stevens, 3d guards,
Colonel Lafcelles, 3d dragoons,
Colonel Murray, 77th foot,
Colonel Adeane, 1st horse grenadier guards,
Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, 1st guards,
Lieutenant Colonel Bertie, ditto,
Lieutenant Colonel Hulke, ditto,
Lieutenant Colonel Lyfter, 3d guards,
Lieutenant Colonel Musgrave, 40th foot,
Lieutenant Colonel Duroure, 2d guards,
Lieutenant Colonel Sir Robert Laurie, 16th light dragoons,
Lieutenant Colonel Sutton, 2d guards.

[The particulars of the Governor's conduct upon the occasion of the French landing on the island, were fully stated in the papers at the time the affair happened. The inferring of them now again at full length would take up a great deal of room which may be occupied with more important intelligence.]

The evidence of the witnesses hitherto examined, tended to shew, that when the enemy had taken possession of the island, it was possible for the Governor to have escaped to the barracks, and headed the military in its defence. The Governor and Mr Erskine (his Counsel) cross-examined the officers to whom the messages were sent from the Governor under a prisoner, and they all agreed that they considered the orders to capitulate not voluntary, but forced and compulsory, from the Governor, and that he sent them merely to save bloodshed, the French General threatening to make a carnage, in case of refusal.

Governor Corbett's trial is likely to continue much longer than was at first imagined, the evidence for the prosecution being not yet closed; after which the Governor, it is said, has a long string of witnesses to be heard in his favour.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, April 27.

"On Wednesday last arrived here from Bourdeaux the brig Industry, Capt. Fitzpatrick, a Flag of Truce, who failed from thence on the 15th inst. and brings advice, that the Monday before his departure several letters were received by post from Cadix, giving an account of the arrival of the English Grand Fleet, with all their store-ships, &c. safe at Gibraltar. A courier also passed through Bourdeaux, express to Paris, with the same account."

WINDS AT DEAL.

APRIL 28. N. 29. N. E. 30. N.—MAY 1, and 2. N.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 3.

"This day the House of Commons resumed their enquiry into the delivery of the late writ for Honiton.

"After a great deal of altercation between several of the members, Sir George Yonge moved, that there had been an unnecessary delay in the delivery of the late writ for Honiton.

"Lord North was against the motion.

"After some farther conversation the question was put, and carried on a division in the affirmative, there being for the question 50, and against it 42. Lord North therefore, for the first time this parliament, found himself in a minority.

"Sir George Yonge then moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for amending the act of Parliament respecting the delivery of writs from the Crown, and the same was agreed to.

"Mr Alderman Bull begged leave to call the attention of the House to a matter of the utmost importance. The honourable gentleman said, he had a petition in his hand from and in behalf of the refiners of sugar, who had thought their situation extremely grievous, from the present deplorable state of the sugar islands, and such as they thought might well entitle them to a favourable consideration of the House. Mr Bull then stated the prayer of the petition, with several pertinent observations on the several allegations contained in it, and moved for leave to bring it up.

"The question was then unanimously agreed to, and the petition brought up accordingly.

"Mr Alderman Bull then moved, that a Committee should be appointed to take the said petition into consideration.

"Sir Philip Jennings Clarke thought the matter of the highest consequence, and that nothing more should be agreed to, than to move that the petition might lie on the table.

"The Speaker observed, that there would be a proper stage for opposing the matter when it came before a committee of the whole House.

"Lord Nugent was glad to hear that the business was likely to be taken up, as he thought it of the greatest moment.

"Lord Brougham threw out some unfriendly hints to the petition, but waved going minutely into the matter.

"Mr Alderman Newham pledged himself to the House, that the prayer of the petition would be found well grounded, and the granting it would not only add to the relief of the petitioners, but also very materially to the public revenue.

"The question was then agreed to, and a Committee appointed, who are to sit for the first time to-morrow morning.

"Mr Burke then addressed the House on the late conduct of the British commanders upon the capture of St Eustatia, and declared that the condemnation of all the property of the old and new inhabitants of that island was a proceeding that had ever given the greatest pain to his mind; but that the manner in which their persons had also been used was so shocking, that Parliament was, in his opinion, bound to take up the matter. He therefore had proposed to have moved it on the morning, for the consideration of the House; but as an affair of such weight, and such probable consequences, might be thought to require more time, he would take some open day next week to bring on the case of those unhappy and oppressed people.

"Mr Orde reported from the Committee of expiring laws one resolution, and from the Committee of ways and means three resolutions, which were read and agreed to.

"A bill was then presented for continuing certain laws near expiring, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

"The business of to-morrow in the House of Commons, will be the second reading of the gold bill, Committee on the Greenwich Hospital bill, and the Committee on the servants tax-bill."

Last week, were married at Airth, Mr David Erskine, Clerk to the Signet, to Miss Ann Graham, eldest daughter of William Graham, Esq; of Airth; and John Stirling, Esq; of Kippendavie, to Miss Mary Graham, Mr Graham's second daughter.

Wednesday next, the 25th regiment will be reviewed on Leith Links, by his Excellency General Mackay.

This day, his Majesty's pardon to James Baywater, convicted before the High Court of Justiciary for a robbery upon Leith Walk, was received by John Davidson, Esq; his Majesty's agent for criminal matters, in a letter from Lord Stormont, one of the principal Secretaries of State. It is upon condition of serving on board the royal navy. When this intelligence was intimated to Baywater, he was very much affected; blessed his Majesty in the most earnest manner, as well as all those who had interceded in his favours; and expressed an entire willingness to serve his King and country to the utmost of his power, wherever he should be stationed; but hoped he would not again be sent on board the Alfred.

Yesterday morning, the wind being at S. W. the signal for the sailing of the Baltic fleet was thrown out. Immediately all the vessels made the necessary preparations, and, as soon as possible, got under way. The Castle-hill, Calton-hill, and every place from whence so fine an object could be viewed, was crowded with spectators. The wind, however, before they had proceeded far below Inch Keith shifted to the East, which obliged them to return to their moorings in Leith Roads, where they still remain wind-bound.

The Berwick, Belle Poule, and Profelyte, are now using every effort to get out of the Frith, though against the wind, in order to fall in with some privateers, who, it seems, are still upon our coast. If they can get it tided down, which it is expected will be the case, we hope they will give a good account of the enemy.

The rich fleet from St Eustatia are expected to come north about. It will be a fortunate circumstance, should the Berwick, and other armed vessels, fall in with them.

Yesterday a sloop coming from Orkney for Leith, saw at anchor off Aberdeen, a large vessel, supposed to be a French privateer. She appeared to be pierced for 22 guns. This privateer, was also seen by Capt. Kyd's revenue yacht, who made signals to her, which she could not answer.

The Camel and Resolution frigates are sailed from Newcastle, in quest of a French privateer which lately burnt a vessel near Fraserburgh.

It is generally asserted that Sir George Rodney laboured under a mistake, when he said that the ships taken in the harbour of Iseguibo would become droits of the Admiralty, though previously captured by the privateers that were cruising off that quarter; for it is very well understood, that although these vessels had gone out without their commissions, yet if their agents should have taken them out afterwards, they would thereby acquire a legal right to every capture they make. The decision upon this point will make a considerable difference in the proportion of prize-money, which this brave and fortunate commander will receive for his last enterprise.

Though little has been known, until within these few days, of the Dutch settlement of Demerary, inasmuch that most people declare, they had never even heard its name, yet in looking over the captures in Lloyd's list of the month of March, it will be found, that the Lady Howe privateer of Dartmouth, Captain Studdely, had taken and brought into that port, a ship called the Negocie Zeward, bound from Demerary for Middleburg, with coffee, cotton and sugar, valued at 30,000 l.

Lynne-haven Bay, from whence Admiral Arbuthnot dates his dispatches, is just within the capes of Virginia, at the mouth of the Chesapeake; it is a large haven, capable of containing 300 sail of vessels, with good anchorage, and well sheltered.

Wednesday Lord Adam Gordon arrived at Newcastle from London to take upon him the command of the troops in that district; and we hear a camp will be formed, as the Contractor is arrived for that purpose.

The University of St Andrews have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Reverend Mr Robert Bowmaker, Minister of the Gospel at Dunfer.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Prudent, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Chesapeake-Bay, March 31, 1781.

"On the 16th March, we had an engagement with the French fleet, off the mouth of the Chesapeake, which lasted four hours. Our ship had four sail upon her, when we had the honour to make one of them strike; but the French Admiral coming up, fired several shot into him, upon which he hoisted his ensign and made all the sail he could from us; unluckily we were so disabled that we could not follow him, having all our masts and yards very much wounded, and all our rigging and sails entirely shot away. We had thirteen men killed, and eighteen wounded, most of whom so very dangerously, that several have died since."

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, May 5.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here the 3d inst. by the Right Honourable Lord Hailes. There being no criminal business to come before the Court at this place, the Court was continued till yesterday at 11 forenoon, when an appeal was heard in a civil case, and continued till this forenoon, and then determined. The Court was then continued till Tuesday morning next, the last day of the ayre at this place, and then set out for Dumfries."

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 26.

"A large French privateer, cruising on this coast, has taken the Hawke cutter, belonging to London, and sent her to Dunkirk or Morlaix."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 1.

"We hear from Carlingford, that the large schooner privateer, and her consort the lugger, which have infested this channel since the middle of last month, are gone past to the northward."

"Slabs of the different kinds of marbles produced in this kingdom, are collecting by order of his Majesty, to be transported to London, amongst which are some particularly beautiful ones of the red kind from Kerry, and the dove colour from Youghall."

"Last night, about eight o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the Rev. Dean Craddock's house in Kevin-street, which burned with such violence, that, notwithstanding every exertion of the firemen and engines, the whole building, together with most of the furniture and effects, were reduced to ashes. Some of the family, at the breaking out of the flames, saved their lives by jumping out at the windows."

"We hear from the Curragh of Kildare, that a desperate affray happened there on Saturday last, in which two men were killed, and two more so desperately wounded that their recovery is doubtful. One of the ringleaders was secured, in order to be brought to justice."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

Presbytery of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—Messrs John Scott at Twynholm, John Gillespie at Kells, Nathaniel Mackie at Balmacellan, ministers; Mr Gordon of Greenaw, elder.

For the Burgh.—Mr Alexander Abercrombie, clerk to the signet. Burgh of NEW GALLOWAY.—Mr William Chalmers, surgeon in Edinburgh.

University of GLASGOW.—Professor Hugh Macleod. Presbytery of KILMARNOCK.—Messrs William Simpson at Morebattle, Andrew Scott at Strickhill, ministers; Lord Advocate, elder.

Presbytery of INVERARY.—Messrs Dugald Campbell at Kilmichael, Archibald Campbell at North Knapdale, ministers; Donald Macleachlan of Macleachlan, Esq; elder.

Presbytery of KINTYRE.—Messrs Robert Thomson at Killeen, George Robertson at Campbeltown, ministers; Duncan Macmillan of Dunmore, Esq; elder.

ERRATUM in our last. For the Burgh of DYSART.—In place of Mr Andrew McCara, read John Erskine, Esq; advocate, elder.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

May 5. John and Janet, Spittal, from Kirkcaldy, with oats. Nelly, Peatie, from Drantell, with tar. Batchelors, McKenzie, from Fisherrow, in ballast. 7. Robert, Strong, from Shetland, with goods. Glasgow and Paisley Packet, Bald, from Carron, ditto. Lady Frances, Ritchie, from Stromness, ditto. Ann, Stewart, from Kirkwall, ditto. Jean, Barr, from Inverkeithing, ditto. Betty, Lyell, from Dundee, with grain. Betty, Johnston, from Glasgow, with sugar. Peggy, Thomson, from Alloa, with whisky. Peggy, Watt, from Montrose, with malt.

SAILED.

5. Squirrel, Paterson, for Aberdeen, with goods. 7. Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, ditto. Adamson, Lyell, for ditto, ditto.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.

May 4. Swan, Locke, from Dungarvan, with oats. Hero, Gordon, from New York, with tobacco. SAILED, Elisabeth, Blair, for Drogheda, with coals.

LOST.

Between the south end of the Bridge and Prince's Street, A RED TURKEY-LEATHER POCKET-BOOK (with the owner's name upon it) containing two Precepts or Orders on John Fordyce, Esq; Receiver General, for 24 l. 7 s. 6 d. each; and a bill for 50 l. sterling; two Twenty-shilling Notes, one of the British Linen Office, the other of the Perth United Bank.

Payment of the above orders are stopt, and neither they nor the bill can be of use to any person except the owners.—On their being returned to the Publisher of this paper, with or without the Bank Notes, the finder will be thankfully rewarded.

TO be SOLD by roup, at Mr Hope's House in Hope Park, near Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 9th of May current, and to continue till all is sold.

THE WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

which belonged to Mr HOPE, consisting of kitchen furniture, mounted beds, feather-beds, bed and table-linen, silver-plate, China, mirror glasses, drawers, and all other sorts of household furniture.—The sale will begin each day at ten o'clock.

A HOUSE and GARDEN to LET in Ormiston.

THE House contains two bed-chambers, a parlour, dining-room, and closets; kitchen, with a closet off it for a maid servant, and other conveniences;—a stable, byre, and hay-loft; a neat garden stored with a few fruit trees and vegetables;—and may be entered to in immediately, either with or without furniture.

One, two, or three Inclosures, of pasture, hay, or arable Land, will also be afforded, if required.

For further particulars, enquire at Andrew Wight in Ormiston, or Messrs Jackson and Gourlay, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Mr JOHN CLERK, Advocate in Aberdeen, and also those of Mr JAMES CLERK his Son, are desired to lodge exact notes of their claims on either of these persons, in the hands of Andrew Davidson writer in Aberdeen, on or before the 20th day of June next. Such creditors as fail to comply with this intimation, will have themselves only to blame, should no regard be paid to their after demands by Mr Clerk's trustees.

1781. Upon Wednesday the 10th May 1781, there is to be exposed by public voluntary roup and sale, at Hilton of Mailer, near Perth.

The whole STOCKING and EFFECTS which

belonged to the deceased Gilbert Robertson farmer at Hilton, consisting of Horses, Nolt, Milk-cows, Calves, a Bull, and a young Stone Horse of two years old, Carts, Wains, Ploughs, and Harrows, with other instruments of husbandry, all in good condition. In order to encourage purchasers, credit will be given upon good security till Martinmas next.

The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue until all be sold off.

There is at the same time to be SET, for this current season, TWO GRASS PARKS, one of which was laid down with ryegrass and clover in the year 1779, and the other left season, and both are in very good heart. The one is about ten, and the other about five Scots acres, and will be set separately.

All persons indebted to the said deceased Gilbert Robertson are desired immediately to pay their debts to Thomas Ficken writer in Perth, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the same.

SALE OF HOUSES AND SHOPS,

WITHIN THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th June next.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND SHOPS, lying in the Town of Edinburgh, in the following different LOTS:

I. A Dwelling-House, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, closets, &c. being the second storey of the first tenement below Halkerton's wynd, entering from the High Street, presently possessed by Mr Hardie baker, at the rent of 20 l. sterling.

II. A House and Shop fronting the High Street, immediately below Gray's Close, presently possessed by John Ronaldson grocer, at the yearly rent of 15 l. 8 s. sterling; with the small House under the above, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Walter Forbes, at the yearly rent of 4 l. 8 s. sterling.

III. A Dwelling-House, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, being the third storey of Robertson's lands in Todrick's wynd, possessed by Mrs Rae, at the yearly rent of 6 l. 12 s. sterling; with a Garret in the said land, rented at 1 l. 2 s. and a large Cellar in the said wynd, possessed by Mrs Littlejohn.

The title-deeds, with the articles and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of William Henry writer, at Mr Anderson's, St John's Str. &c. who has power to conclude a private bargain.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

A specimen of the moderate charge for entertaining an honest Tar, while on shore, I send you the inclosed bill, which, if you think fit to publish, I am persuaded will afford amusement to many of your readers. It may be proper to premise, that the whole time the Tar and his girl took up their residence in Mrs Macarthur's house, did not exceed twenty-four hours; and that, upon the suggestion of one of his companions, who at first accompanied Cutlar to the house, he put into the Landlady's hands ten guineas, for fear of being robbed of his money. She, however, denied the receipt of any more than seven guineas, and, when called upon to return the money, by order of the Magistrates, produced the bill I now send you, by way of balancing what she acknowledged the receipt of. The Magistrates would not admit this as a sufficient compensation to the honest Tar; but ordered her to return the seven guineas, thinking, very properly, that she was fully paid by the retention of the three guineas, of which she denied the receipt, though the girl declared she saw the money counted down upon the table. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Edin. Gazette.

COMMUNICATIVE.

THE BILL.

Mrs MacArthur received from Aytan Cutlar,

failor, on the 30th April, 1781, L. 7 7 0

By cash on demand, L. 1 1 0

By porter, strong ale, and punch, 0 7 0

By cash on demand, 0 14 0

By 7 pints flip, at 1 s. 8 d. 0 11 8

By a supper ordered, 0 5 8

By 11 mutchkins thrub, at 1 s. 4 d. 0 14 8

By 9 bowls punch, at 3 s. 1 7 0

By 4 bottles strong ale, at 4 d. 0 1 4

By 6 bottles small beer, 0 0 6

By drink to one of his comrades, 0 2 6

May 1. By 6 1-half mutchkins brandy, at

1 s. 8 d. per mutchkin, 0 10 10

By 4 bottles strong ale, 0 1 4

By cash for a girl's cap, 0 8 0

By cash borrowed, 0 7 6

By ditto, 0 12 0

By ditto, 0 11 0

By ditto, 0 1 6

By 4 lib. cheese, at 6 d. 0 2 0

L. 7 19 6

7 7 0

By balance due Mrs MacArthur, L. 0 12 6

By order of the Sheriff of Berwickshire.

Greenlaw, April 30. 1781.

WHEREAS, upon the 10th of April instant, a woman who says her name is Agnes Thomson, from the Croscawney, Edinburgh, and another woman, whose name is Elizabeth Lindsay, and who says her usual residence is in Canongate, Edinburgh, and that she is married to John Scott, a soldier in the 15th regiment of foot, were apprehended, by order of the magistrates of the burgh of Lauder, upon application to them from Alexander Barry, a merchant or travelling chapman at Linton in Tweeddale, on suspicion of theft, and particularly of having stole from him a pack or packs containing sundry merchant-goods, and were, after preconviction, transmitted by the said magistrates to the jail of Greenlaw, where they still remain; and as no person has yet appeared to prosecute the prisoners, or to bring any evidence of their guilt, and they have applied to the Sheriff either to be brought to trial, or set at liberty: This notice is therefore given to the said Alexander Barry, and all concerned, that if the trial of the abovesaid prisoners is not instituted in, or evidence brought of their guilt, on or before the 15th day of May next, they will then be set at liberty. Not to be repeated.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croscawney,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begg leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight. The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine. Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY. N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The Privateer Brigantine TARLETON, with all her Guns, Provisions, and Stores, as the arrived from sea, and as she now lies in the Road of Greenock. The Tarleton is about 4 months old, has 14 carriage guns, and a very good chest of small arms. She sails remarkably fast, and is well calculated for a privateer or African trader, or for running to market with a cargo.

Articles of roup and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Smith, and Co. merchants in Greenock.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The Ship TOM LEE, late American Letter of Marque, prize to the privateers Tarleton and Orange, as the now lies in the Road of Greenock.

The Tom Lee is about six months old, is built upon the construction of the Virginia pilot boats, sails remarkably fast, is pierced for eighteen guns, and can with ease carry twenty guns, nine pounders on one deck. She is admirably calculated for a privateer or African trade, or for running with a cargo to a market, has ten six-pounders, and two four-pounders, carriage guns, and a chest of small arms.

Also, upon Wednesday the 23d day of May, within the Royal Clofe, Greenock, will be sold 155 hogheads of good Maryland TOBACCO, and three bags containing about 120 lbs of INDIGO, being the cargo of the Tom Lee. The tobacco to be set up in lots of four hogheads each, and the sale to continue until all is sold off.

Inventory of the vessel, and conditions of sale of the vessel and cargo, to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Maciver, and Company, and Campbells and Thomson merchants in Greenock, Dugald Thomson merchant in Glasgow, and Mess. Allan, Stewart, and Company, merchants in Leith. Samples of the tobacco and indigo will be shown at the place of sale.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows, viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

AN ENSIGNY TO BE SOLD.

AN ENSIGNY in the 57th Regiment of Foot, presently lying in America.—For further particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Fleth-Market Clofe,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3 s. 0 d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 0	at	6 0
Finest ditto,	5 6	Single ditto,	6 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	Good Brandy,	7 0
Hyson,	10 6	Brandy,	5 6
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
		Good ditto,	5 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

All Dutch weight.

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT large, genteel, and commodious HOUSE at Broughton Park, which belonged to the deceased Mr Robert Anderson feed-merchant in Edinburgh, and lately possessed by the Reverend Dr Blair, consisting of a parlour, dining-room, and drawing-room, five bed chambers, kitchen, servants room, cellars, and many other conveniences.

This House, from the extensive and agreeable prospect which it commands, and from its vicinity to the city of Edinburgh, is rendered remarkably pleasant and convenient.

The premises will be shown by applying to Mrs Anderson, at her house, Fisher's Land, to whom, or to John Tawie writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next,

A Genteel Commodious HOUSE, with a GARDEN and other conveniences, at Parkside, near the Gibbet Toll-bar, upon the east side of the Dalkeith road, lately possessed by Mr Alexander Scott merchant in Edinburgh.—Enquire at David Russell accountant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

Such of the Creditors of the said Alexander Scott as have not already produced their claims, and vouchers thereof, with affidavits upon the verity of their debts, are entreated to lodge the same, without loss of time, in the hands of the said David Russell, in order that a division may be made of the funds already recovered.—If they neglect to do this, the funds will be divided amongst those who produce their claims, vouchers, and affidavits on the verity of their claims.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

AND PRICE REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD, by public, roup, upon Wednesday the 9th day of May next, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, at 5 o'clock afternoon, the following SUBJECTS which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton.

A Large and Commodious HOUSE in Nicholson's Street, consisting of a ground or under storey, two upper floors, and garret storey. The dining-room on the first floor is an elegant apartment of 30 feet long by 21 in breadth, and 15 feet high.—Behind the house is a court of offices, with stables, coach-house, well, and other conveniences; together with a large area for a garden. The purchaser's entry is to be at Whitunday next.

Also, the house, offices, gardens, and parks of DRUMSHEUGH, situated within a short mile of Edinburgh. From its beautiful site on the banks of the Water of Leith, and the varied prospects which it commands, it is esteemed amongst the most elegant villas in this country. The grounds consist of about 26½ Scots acres, all enclosed, hold feu of the Magistrates of Edinburgh and Governors of Herriot's Hospital, and lie without the royalty.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale are in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet.

SALE of LANDS in FORFAR-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 2d day of August 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER PITFORTHIE, and others after mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of OVER PITFORTHIE, and part of the Lands of CALDHAME, lying within the parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about four miles distant from the Royal Burgh of Montrose, and one from that of Brechin. The yearly free rent of these lands is about 150 l. sterling, converting the virtual at 10 s. sterling per boll; but for crop 1785, and during the remainder of the lease of the Mains, the tenant thereof is bound to pay 10 l. sterling of additional rent. Several of the present tacks expire soon, when a considerable rise of rent may be expected, as the lands are of a rich soil; and there are both lime-stone, marble, and moss in the grounds. The greatest part of the lands is inclosed. There is a good house on the Mains, properly slated, and built within these three years, fit to accommodate the proprietor; and there is a good set of offices all lately built. The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The purchaser of the above lands will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament to represent the county of Forfar.

LOT II.

The Lands of MUIRLAND-DEN, lying within the said parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about a mile distant from Brechin.—These lands are only about 10 l. sterling yearly rent; but the proprietor has been in use to sell wood off the same, to the amount of 15 l. sterling yearly, and upwards. There is a considerable quantity of wood on this lot, consisting of oak, ash, birch, and fir, besides fruit trees.—Muirland-den holds of the town of Brechin, for payment of 1 l. 1 s. 3 d. sterling yearly of feu-duty.

LOT III.

The Lands of NEWTON, lying in the parish of Strickathrow and shire of Forfar. These lands consist of near 200 Scots acres, about 170 of which are good arable land, all inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone-fences. They are well accommodated with offices, newly built and slated; and there is plenty of moss and a promising appearance of lime-stone in the grounds. These lands have been for some time past in the proprietor's natural possession; so that the purchaser can have immediate access thereto; and the lands are at present in exceeding good condition. They lie within two miles of Brechin and six of Montrose. They hold of the Crown, and the proprietor thereby has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands are to be seen in the hands of Jane Hay, clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to John Lyon of Kinaird, Esq; at Dundee; to William Smith, Esq; of Forfar, at Montrose; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or the said James Hay, and the grievance upon Newton will show the different lands.

ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 10th of May current, within the house lately possessed by Charles Mackinnon, Esq; of Mackinnon, being the third storey of the second lowestmost house in North St David's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of bed and table linen, feather-beds, blankets, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, an eight-day clock, and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles.

The furniture is mostly new, and in exceeding good order. The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold off.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, in the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of WHITSTONHILL, and WHITSTONHILLBRAE, with the Tiends thereof, lying upon the water of Milk, in the parish of Tundergarth, stewartry of Annandale, and shire of Dumfries.

The above land hold feu of the Viscount of Stormont; and the proven free rent is 32 l. 8 s. d., and the proven value 704 l. 15 s. 1 d.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and the progress and other particulars in the hands of William Dick writer to the signet, or John Aitken writer in Dumfries.

ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of ROSSIE AND CRAIG, with the Ferry of FERRYDEN, the Island of INCHERYACK, and the SALMON-FISHINGS on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots or 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the Common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improvable mair. The farm-houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the Salmon Fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house-rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlets meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river fishing, when last set, was 222 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annat, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre overhead, and the mansion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not rented.—There is also full-grown ash, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate (except a part of the Salmon-fishings) holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the cess-books at 2700 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and above sixty years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses, for about fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for mairing and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily encroaching.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion-houses and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large bafon, formed by the sea, to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed together, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the Mansion-house, Gardens, Parks, and Policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westertown, Monboy, Kinnoull, Hillsfauld, Forrester's Croft, Geighlyburn, Balfute, and Baldovieden, the Mills and Mill-lands of Rossie and Holmill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying west of the old avenue to the church and Barrhills-field down to the brick-kilns and full sea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres; and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free-rent.

Lot II. The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the House and Gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned; also the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Highholm; and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Incheryack, houses on the water side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the mair-ship, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether, at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY'S Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this most efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are sent from all parts of the British dominions, render it unnecessary to lavish encomiums on its salutary effects: Suffice therefore to say, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the stomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digestion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole constitution.—To these qualities the faculty attribute its having proved so eminently serviceable in gouty, rheumatic, scorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypochondriac cases: and hence also they account for its being so particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and such as are incident to the Constitution in Spring and Fall.

To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each signed by W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

This most admirable Family Medicine (by appointment of the Proprietors) is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. per bottle, with usual allowance.—The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morrison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Aink and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Telfman at York; Mess. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.